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SUING FOR PEACE.

The Mission of General Pando as Blanco's Representative.

HE PROCURED THE RELEASE

Of a Prominent Insurgent and Commissioned Him to Treat with the Revolutionists for Terms of Peace--It is Very Likely that the Negotiations will Fail Flat--Large Sums of Money Offered him by the Insurgent Leaders--The Plans of the Cuban Patriots are to Strike a Decisive Blow at Spain to Encourage Their Friends in the United States.

HAVANA, via Key West, Nov. 22.--General Pando, as already cabled to the Associated Press, started by train from this city on Saturday last, in order, according to the official announcement, to take charge of the campaign against the insurgents. He was accompanied by his full staff, and was escorted by a company of artillery. But it is stated on very good authority that General Pando has been commissioned by Marshal Blanco, the captain-general, to enter into communication with the insurgent leaders, with the view of arranging for peace.

This statement is based on an accurate knowledge of all the facts in the case. General Pando did not leave this city until he had taken steps to further the object which Marshal Blanco has in view. General Pando, after a consultation with the captain-general, first brought about the release from confinement of Damian Caballero, who had been imprisoned on the Isle of Pines for some time past, for it is alleged, acting as a spy for the insurgents, and bringing about a disaster for the Spanish troops at Ciego, province of Santiago de Cuba. General Pando furnished Caballero, who is the godfather of Rabi, looked upon as being the backbone of the insurgent movement in the province of Santiago de Cuba, with a considerable sum of money, and caused him to be landed at Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, where a good horse was placed at his disposal. General Pando's peace emissary was also furnished official documents, empowering him to act in behalf of the Spanish commander, and from Manzanillo Caballero made his way secretly to the Jiguani hills, where General Rabi has his headquarters. General Pando instructed Caballero to offer General Rabi a high rank in the Spanish army and a large sum of money, to be distributed among the other insurgent leaders of that part of Cuba, and, in addition, a large sum of money for himself in the event of his succeeding in arranging terms for peace. Besides this, Caballero was instructed to inform the insurgent leaders that the Spanish authorities undertook to honestly establish the new autonomist regime if the leaders of the insurgents would accept the propositions made to them.

Although Caballero has not returned from Santiago de Cuba, confidential advisers which have reached the Spanish officials here seem to indicate that Caballero has so far been unsuccessful. It is understood that General Rabi has replied that he believes that a successful ending of the war in favor of the insurgents is approaching; that the Cubans, with the aid of the United States, will gain their independence, and that, therefore, he prefers to continue fighting the Spaniards until the final victory is won. Caballero also negotiated with General Duvalon, the French leader of the insurgents.

There seems to be no intimation as to the result of Caballero's negotiations with General Duvalon, although it may be judged, from the attitude assumed by General Rabi, that the peace negotiations are likely to fall flat in Santiago de Cuba. General Pando, in the meanwhile, acting after consultation with Marshal Blanco, has put other irons in the fire in the hope of prevailing upon the insurgents to come to terms. He has been and is still in negotiation with three leaders of the Cuban revolution, and has been endeavoring to induce them to go to different insurgent camps, and there to use their influence to bring about peace on the promise of Cuba being accorded a really autonomous form of government. These three men were also offered money for themselves and furnished with large sums of money to distribute among their friends. But it is understood they have hitherto declined to become agents of General Pando, alleging as their excuse that they have no influence with the insurgent leaders of the present day, and that they would be risking their lives if they ventured into the insurgent camps.

In some quarters it is believed that this reluctance to accept the overtures of General Pando is due to the fact that the insurgents are anticipating some strong step in their favor when the United States Congress meets. It is generally admitted that General Pando is somewhat mortified at the non-success of his plans up to the present, and has informed the three ex-insurgent leaders referred to that he doubts their sincerity, and he indirectly gave them to understand that he was of the opinion that they were opposed to the sovereignty of Spain over Cuba, and had no desire to assist the Spanish authorities in their efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the troubles. The Cubans protested that they were sincere, and repeated the excuses they had already made for their non-compliance with the requests of the Spanish general. The latter, though somewhat disappointed, it is understood, will continue his efforts to come to an understanding with the insurgents, and the military authorities believe the best way to do this is to inflict upon the enemy a 'decisive' defeat, which General Pando hopes to accomplish.

On the other hand, it is believed, the insurgents have similar plans though from an opposite direction, and with a totally different object in view. If current reports among the friends of the insurgents are to be believed, the revolutionary leaders hope to strike a decisive blow at Spain before Congress meets, as an encouragement to their friends in the United States, who are urging a recognition on the part of the United States government of the belligerency of the insurgents of Cuba.

Dr. Jose Conzosto, formerly Spanish consul at Philadelphia, and now secretary-general of Cuba, is continuing to lose ground in public favor as a result of some extraordinary statements which he has made to the Spaniards here. Some Spaniards consider him and his family much insulted by certain remarks made by Dr. Conzosto, and it is said that the new secretary general has not heard the last of the affair. Conzosto is also alleged to be displaying considerable ignorance of administrative affairs, and to have, in assumption, failed

to fulfill many of the duties of his office. Finally, the utterances of Conzosto, if correctly reported, are soon to be sharply resented in Madrid. He is alleged to have remarked that Spain had until now followed a policy of spoliation in Cuba, and that the insurgents were justified in acting as they have done.

While this may be perfectly true, such a remark from a prominent Spanish official is not likely to pass without notice at the Spanish capital, especially as, it is added, the employee of the secretary general's office protested against the remark, and taken further action in the matter.

Regarding political utterances, a statement made by Marshal Blanco shortly after his arrival here is much commented upon. It seems that when the superior of a religious order, residing at Guanabacoa, near this city, called upon the new captain general in order to welcome him to Cuba, Marshal Blanco, during the course of the conversation which followed, said:

"Only Divine Providence is able to save Cuba."

Whereupon the distinguished priest retorted: "If we must confide only in Divine Providence, and have no other means to conquer the insurgents, then we are lost."

The sympathizers with the insurgents have been making considerable capital out of this incident, claiming that the remark of the captain general indicates that he has no faith in the success of his mission. Further proof of this state of mind upon the part of General Blanco appears to be furnished in a statement which is attributed to him when he replied to the welcome of the Merchants' Association.

Upon that occasion the captain general is said to have asserted that Spain could keep up the fighting until after April next, and if by that time the Spaniards were unable to restore peace at any price (Marshal Blanco) would return to Spain.

Incidentally, this sentiment is credited to several other generals who have arrived here recently from Spain. The answer of the insurgents to Marshal Blanco's decree favoring the resumption of grinding sugar cane has been the burning of immense cane-fields in the sugar district of this province in the neighborhood of San Felipe. A day or so ago the sky in that direction was red with the reflection of the flames.

Very shortly after the previous dispatch regarding the peace negotiations of General Pando as closed, it became known that two of the most prominent ex-insurgent leaders referred to as having been in communication with the Spanish commander had been induced to start for Manzanillo in another effort to induce the insurgent leaders of Santiago de Cuba to arrange for peace on the basis of autonomy being granted to Cuba.

Official dispatches from Matanzas announce the release of Senora de Roca, mother of the insurgent Jose de Roca, and several other prominent people who have been imprisoned there for some time past.

A fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, destroyed eight houses, two drug stores and the post and telegraph offices at Corralillo province of Santa Clara.

General Pando has arrived at Matanzas and has visited the hospitals there and has ordered the distribution of one thousand rations of food daily to the "reconcentrated" people.

Later in the day particulars were received at Spanish headquarters of the surrender to the authorities in the province of Pinar del Rio, of the insurgents belonging to what is known as the "Cuervo Band."

It appears that when the rebellion first broke out at the invitation of Generals Gomez and Maceo, the Cuervo brothers raised a band of insurgents and have since been operating in the rich and extensive zone having for its base the intricate woods of Guanamo, this province. Recently the autonomist party elected their father to be mayor of Nueva Par and now one of the brothers, Cuervo, a colonel in the insurgent army, has surrendered with an insurgent colonel, left three majors, nine other insurgent officers and one hundred and three armed insurgent privates. The Spanish authorities say they are anticipating the surrender of the remainder of the insurgent forces.

A Spanish force, while escorting a provision train from Manzanillo to Bayamo, was fired upon by a detachment of insurgents. The government troops had sixteen men wounded. The official report says:

It is announced from Spanish headquarters that fifteen more armed insurgents belonging to the force commanded by Cuervo have surrendered to the Spanish authorities in the province of Pinar del Rio, and it is further stated other insurgents are expected to follow their example in the near future.

COMPETITOR CREW

Arrive Safely at New York, but are too Weak to Respond to the Cheers Given in Their Honor--A Pathetic Meeting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.--The steamer Saratoga from Havana, having on board the released member of the Competitor filibustering expedition, has just entered the harbor.

The released men wore the clothes in which they were clad at the time of their capture on April 25, 1896, at Barracos, San Cayetano, Cuba.

Another happy passenger on the Saratoga was Julio Arago y Quesada, the young Cuban insurgent, who was ordered to be shot by General Weyler, but was pardoned by General Blanco, a friend of the prisoner's family.

The five men who escaped the fate of the Virginius captives were greeted upon their arrival in New York by an enthusiastic crowd, who gave them a hearty welcome. The poor wretches were too weak to respond to the cheers which had been given in their honor. Captain Labador's brother was one of those assembled on the dock. The meeting between the brothers was a touching one. The friends of the others cried with joy as they grasped the hands of the released prisoners, whose eyes were sunken, faces pallid and forms emaciated, and representatives of the Cuban junta were also present to make a greeting to the men.

The men are Captain Alfredo Labador, William Gilden, One Melton, William Leavitt and Charles Barnett, an Englishman. The five men were in fairly good health and excellent spirits on reaching quarantine. Captain Labador suffers somewhat from paralysis, which he contracted during his long confinement in the Cuban fortresses.

Joseph A. Springer, the United States vice consul at Havana, was also a passenger on the Saratoga. Mr. Springer declined to talk for publication.

Prominent Traveling Man Killed. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 22.--William Cherrington, of Gallipolis, was run down and instantly killed at Ashland, Ky., this evening. He was fifty-five years old and was one of the best known traveling men in this section. He was a brother to Judge Cherrington, of Ironton, O.

GREAT CONGRESS

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Pittsburgh.

FIRST OF THE KIND EVER HELD.

Yesterday's Proceedings Prove to be Quite Interesting--Prof. Conklin, of the University of Pennsylvania, Creates a Sensation by Exploiting His Views on "Evolution and Revelation"--As Soon as He Had Finished His Paper His Position was Bitterly Attacked--One of the Participants in the Meeting Emphatically Declared, "We Don't Want Any Monkeys Here."

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22.--The National Congress of the Methodist Episcopal church, which began in Christ church yesterday, was continued to-day. Between 200 and 400 prominent representatives of the church, from all parts of the country, were in attendance.

The feature of the afternoon session was the paper presented by E. G. Conklin, professor of comparative embryology, University of Pennsylvania. The subject discussed was "Evolution and Revelation."

The paper came near producing a sensation. During its reading the attention of the audience was divided, and the general discussion that followed was spicy.

Some of the points made by Dr. Conklin were: "The charge that evolution is atheistic can arise only from the most fundamental misconception of the doctrine. It neither affirms nor denies the existence of a God. It is no more atheistic to believe that species originally came into the world according to the law of evolution than it is to believe that individuals came into the world according to the law of development."

"The prevalent view of special creation is not founded upon Genesis, but upon the seventh book of Milton's Paradise Lost."

"It is the consensus of scientific opinion that evolution does not destroy the evidences of design in nature, but rather that it gives us more certain evidences of an infinite and all-embracing design."

"All the evidences of evolution apply to the origin of man as much as to that of any other origin."

"The dignity of man does not consist in the fact that recently and miraculously he was launched into the world; his real dignity consists not in his origin, but in what he is and in what he may become."

"Evolution explains the moral unrest of human kind as due to the conflict between the animal and the spiritual, the beastly and the heavenly; it explains original sin as brute inheritance and the fall as a conscious yielding of the higher to the lower nature."

"Although evolution points out man's humble origin, it also suggests his glorious and immortal destiny. Through all the ages evolution has been leading to a higher intellectual, ethical and spiritual life."

When the doctor had finished the opponents of his position came to the front in numbers which showed that the theory of evolution was not universally popular in the Congress. One old gentleman whose identity seemed unknown to everybody, sprang to his feet in the back part of the auditorium and denounced the theory. "I hope this congress will formally disapprove of this theory," he said. "The Bible tells us that when God created man he breathed into him the breath of life and he became a living soul. That accounts for his origin. We don't want any monkeys here."

Interesting papers were read on "Religious Experience and the Scientific Movement," by George A. Coe, Ph. D., Northwestern University, Evanston, Ills., and "Experimental Physiology," by John Bigham, Ph. D., DePaul University, Greencastle, Ind.

THE DISCRIMINATING CLAUSE

Of the Tariff Act Likely to be Brought Before the Courts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.--It is not improbable that the questions involved in the discriminating section 22 of the new tariff act will be brought to the courts for final determination. Information has reached the treasury department that during the pendency of the questions before the attorney general the collectors at a number of ports assessed the ten per cent. discriminating duty on transit goods from Canada under consular seal, as well as upon goods produced in Canada. One of these invoices, it is understood, was for a considerable quantity of china, which arrived at St. Louis, Mo., from Dresden, under consular seal. An appeal in this case, it is said, already has been taken to the board of general appraisers at New York.

This board under the law is not bound by the opinions of the attorney general or those of the secretary of the treasury, the courts alone having authority to review its findings. In case of a decision by the board assessing the discriminating duty, it is almost certain that the importers will take an appeal, but should they fail to do so it is not unlikely that the government will take such action. The question, therefore, whether the case will go to the courts depends upon the decision of the board of general appraisers.

Goluchowski's Battle Cry.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.--The Evening Post's London correspondent cables to that paper to-day that Count Goluchowski's appeal to Europe, "is interpreted into a battle cry of a commercial war of Pan-Europe versus Pan-America. England clearly was not included in Europe in Count Goluchowski's mind, nor can he have had the Dingley tariff chiefly in mind, for it hardly affects Austria. More probably this is the latest phase of the approachment between Austria and Russia."

TOLD IN A FEW LINES.

The second trial of Martin Thorne was commenced in Brooklyn yesterday. Seven jurors were secured before the adjournment of court.

The contracting firm of Hullings Bros., who have had the government contract for building the Merrill dam at Beaver, Pa., made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors yesterday, to William R. Rees, of Pittsburgh.

The entire contents of the five story buildings, Nos. 317 and 319 North Howard street, Baltimore, occupied by William H. Scott, popularly known as "Great Scott" as a furniture store, were yesterday destroyed by fire in which one woman, Mrs. Susan E. Maxon, of 1534 Williams street, lost her life.

ON A LYNCHING PLATFORM.

Col. Blackburn, Democratic Congressional Candidate, in Georgia, Declares Himself--Worse Than Tillman.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 22.--In announcing his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Congress, to succeed Leonidas Livingston in the Atlanta district, Colonel Benjamin M. Blackburn presents a lively platform. Besides the national platform, he attaches one of his own, thus: "My platform will be the Chicago platform, not because it is a regular declaration merely, but because I believe it is right. I have always favored the free coinage of silver at the only just ratio, 16 to 1, and I would favor it whether it was incorporated in the national platform or not. I believe in a Democrat having some ideas of his own, and I favor a great many things that I believe to be fruitful of good results to my people that are not to be found in any platform. For instance, I am in favor of lynching brutes for the usual crime, because I believe that it is our religious duty to keep southern homes pure and undefiled."

"First of all, I am a southern Democrat, and I don't want Maine to dictate principles to me. I never have, and I never will. I never will hedge on southern sentiment. I believe the south was right in 1860, and I believe the sentiment of her people will sustain me to-day. I am eternally opposed to any system that gives to the brutal and cowardly Pinkerton forces the right to shoot down innocent labor, as was lately done in Pennsylvania. I am also opposed to the system that makes it possible for stock manipulators to rob the south of her entire cotton crop every year. There are other views that I have, which, at the proper time, I will elucidate and enlarge upon."

"In this fight I propose to inveigh against hypocrisy and corruption in politics, and turn my effort to securing those principles of honesty that demand the ante-bellum statesman. I am sick at heart of the legions of to-day, and will insist upon dealing with the people in absolute candor."

Colonel Blackburn has all along been a strong advocate of lynch law. His newspaper has vigorously attacked Governor Atkinson for his effort to suppress that form of punishment. He proposes to force his competitors to speak out on that line, and to take one side or the other. Thus the main issue will not be the Democratic platform, but the right to lynch when the occasion demands it. Colonel Blackburn is a fiery orator, and will make lively times on the stump.

IMPORTANT FEATURES

Of Bering Sea Negotiations in Regard to Pelagic Sealing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.--One of the most important features of the Bering sea negotiations not heretofore disclosed is that in the event that Great Britain and Canada consent to a suspension of pelagic sealing for one year the United States at the same time will agree to a suspension of all killing of seals for one year on the Pribyloff islands, constituting the American seal possessions in Bering sea. The islands are a part of United States territory no question has ever arisen as to the right of the United States to do as it chose as to the seals while on land and within three miles of the shore; the three miles being a part of the islands according to international law.

During the recent negotiations the Canadians took the ground that if any suspension was to occur it would be inequitable to ask them to suspend sealing in the outer waters, while at the same time the United States persisted in sealing in the inner waters and on land. The contention of the United States was primarily for the suspension of pelagic sealing, but under the exigency of the case it was felt that if a suspension of pelagic sealing could be secured it would be reasonable to concede a similar suspension within our territories. It was in this form that the final propositions took shape. The American proposition included the Pribyloff islands in the proposed one year suspension, so that if Canada agrees to a suspension it will apply to those islands as well as to the high seas. The proposition follows the recommendation of the Paris court of arbitration which suggested a temporary suspension of sealing on land and sea.

This brings up the question of the lease of the North American Commercial Company, giving it the exclusive right to take seals on the Pribyloff islands. The lease was made in 1890, for a term of twenty years. Under this lease the company has taken about 16,000 seals annually on the islands. The lease stipulated that not more than 60,000 should be taken in 1891 and also provided that no more seals should be killed annually than was authorized by the secretary of the treasury. As the catch has been far short of the expected 60,000, a question has arisen as to the obligation of the company to have its rental reduced pro rata.

Attorney General Miller gave an opinion in favor of the reduction; Secretary Olney, when attorney general, gave an opinion against it. By mutual consent a test case was made up and is now pending in the United States supreme court. The lease provides a rental of \$50,000 a year, also \$7,624 for each seal taken and shipped from the islands and certain tax payments and accommodations for the natives.

In the event of an agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Canada, the right of the company to take seals necessarily would terminate for a year. It is said the right of eminent domain gives the government authority for vacating the lease for this period without reference to the wishes of the company. But aside from this it is understood that the company would not stand on any technical rights, but would regard the concessions granted by Canada of such great advantage in the preservation of the seals as to warrant a suspension on the Pribyloff islands during the stipulated one year.

Pope's Affection for Canada.

ROME, Nov. 22.--The pope, in receiving the archbishop of Montreal, Mr. Hauchec, to-day, expressed special affection for the Canadian nation. Later, the archbishop presented to his holiness ten new pupils of the Canadian college at Rome. The pope, in addressing the young men, recommended them to study hard, in order to second the efforts of their bishops and to always maintain a close union with them as with the supreme pontiff. The pope then presented Mr. Hauchec with a magnificent cameo portrait of himself. The archbishop will start for Spain on Wednesday next and will visit the Tomb of St. Iago de Compostella, in whose memory the Cathedral of Montreal was dedicated. The pope's encyclical on the Manitoba school question will not be published for some days to come, but it is understood that it confirms the stand taken by the Canadian bishop.

A BRUTAL OFFICER.

The Courtmartial of Captain Lovering at Fort Sheridan.

THE ABUSES OF AUTHORITY

In the United States Army as Shown in the Testimony Given by Private Hammond's Comrades of the Cruel Treatment Received at the Hands of His Superior Officer--Where "Military Discipline" Overstepped the Line--The Harsh Measures Employed to Punish a Private--Extraordinary Cruelty Proven Against the Officer of the Day.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.--Captain Leonard A. Lovering, of the Fourth Infantry, at Fort Sheridan, appeared before a court-martial at that post to-day to stand trial on the charge of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." The specific charge is causing Private Hammond to be dragged over the ground by the heels from the guard house to the office of the regimental adjutant, after Hammond had refused to walk.

The court was an hour late in convening because of a delay in the arrival of Brigadier General Wade, the presiding officer. A cold wind from the northwest blew across the parade grounds and Private Hammond, who stood without an overcoat on the porch of the officers' club, where the court was held, under the guard of three soldiers wrapped in army ulsters, shivered while his teeth chattered and his face turned blue from the cold. The four men stood in the falling snow for almost an hour, the guards with their bayonets leveled toward the prisoner. Lieutenantenant Williams, who had been notified of the delay, took pity on Hammond and ordered him back to the guard house.

Hammond was thin and pale and his appearance indicated that his imprisonment had told on his health. His army overcoat was at Painesburg, N. Y., where he left it when he absented himself without leave, and there was none for him at Fort Sheridan.

The first witness was Lieutenant John J. Bernard, the officer of the guard on the day Lieutenant Hammond was dragged. He testified that he ordered Hammond to appear before the summary court and that the latter refused to go. He exhausted all means to get the private to go before the court, and these being unavailing, he reported the matter to Captain Lovering, who was officer of the day.

"Did you hear Captain Lovering use oaths in language to the prisoner?" Judge Advocate Hunter asked in questioning Lieutenant Bernard. "I heard him say, 'D-n you, come out,'" was the answer.

The lieutenant was unable to state positively to the court whether Lovering kicked or stabbed the prisoner. Corporal New, who was corporal of the day on October 9, but who has since been reduced to the rank of a private, was the next witness called and stated that Lovering, as officer of the day, sent three men to Hammond's cell with orders to prod him with the bayonets if he would not walk.

"He said," said New, "and then I saw Lovering kick him twice and prod him with his sword."

"How much force did the officer use?" asked the judge advocate.

"He kicked him pretty hard; so hard, at least, that Hammond felt it and rubbed his side," was the answer. "How hard did Lovering prod the prisoner with his sword?" was the next question.

"The sword must have passed through Hammond's clothing," said Private New, "for he cried, 'Don't do that.' When the prisoner had been dragged down the guard house steps I saw Lovering prod him again. That time it was in the hand and I saw the blood trickle from the wound."

Sergeant Brainard was called and gave a minute description of how Hammond was dragged feet first over the sill of his cell, then down the guard house stone steps, a hundred yards along the walk, down over the curb, up again to the walk, down again over the curb, across the road, over the opposite curb, up the steps to D company's quarters, then down over the curbs and finally up the steps to the adjutant's office.

"How did Hammond look when he arrived at the court?" asked Colonel Hunter.

"He was crying when the rope was taken from his feet," answered the corporal. "His pants were worn through to the skin and when I returned with him to the guard house he showed me the cuts made by Captain Lovering's sword. They were all bleeding and were deep."

Corporal Ward was the last witness, and his evidence corroborated that of Corporal New.

An adjournment was taken to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MISLEADING REPORTS

Regarding a New Arbitration Treaty Between Great Britain and United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.--It is stated from an authoritative source that no recent negotiations have occurred between Secretary Sherman and Sir Julian Panncoffe, the British ambassador, concerning a new arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain; that no exchange of notes has occurred between Mr. Sherman and Lord Salisbury, on this subject and that Sir Julian has not spoken of the matter since he returned to Washington some weeks ago from London.

These explicit statements were called out by delayed reports recently published, most of them being sent from Washington to a London newspaper to the effect that negotiations on the new treaty had progressed to the final stage, that it would be an emancipated version of the former Olney-Panncoffe treaty, and that it was now so far along that it would be submitted to the senate soon after it assembled. According to an official source, fully conversant with all negotiations of this character, the little that has been done is far short of completion. Thus far it has not gone beyond a preliminary suggestion that negotiations be resumed.

When the ambassador recovers from his present attack of rheumatism, which confines him to his room, he will probably discuss the treaty matter with Mr. Sherman. This might lead to opening official negotiations between the two governments, although the present outlook is against any steps whatever toward a new treaty.

Associated Press Wins.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 22.--The United States appellate court handed down a decision to-day in the case of the Minneapolis Tribune against the Associated Press, deciding in favor of the Associated Press.

CLARKSBURG'S RAILROAD WAR.

"Short Line" Road Pushing Work--Property Owners in Fighting Hammer. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 22.--The "Short Line" railroad men are now working the full twenty-four hours a day on the road, three sets of men of eight hour shifts. Considerable trouble is being experienced in securing the right of way through town property, as several fine residences will be greatly damaged.

A special term of court will be held to appoint appraisers to determine damages on the route condemned. The managers of the road claim they have \$3,000,000 capital behind them, and innumerable damage suits will be instituted.

The bitterest feeling exists between the railroad managers and the property owners, who are the most prominent people in town, many of whom are closely related, and personal encounters have been narrowly averted.

A TECHNICAL VICTORY

For the Insurance Commissioner of Kansas--Court's Cautious Remarks.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Nov. 22.--In the United States circuit court to-day, Webb McNaill, state insurance commissioner, won a technical victory in the decision made by the United States circuit court, wherein Judge Foster refused to allow the injunction from the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., asking that the commissioner be restrained from examining the company's books.

Judge Foster, however, is severe in condemning the action of certain examinations already made, which the court says were superficial in character and charges for the same were extortionate, as shown by the evidence in this case.

"The conduct of some of these examinations," says the court, "have been so indefensible and repugnant to the mind of every right thinking man that it is difficult to give the insurance commissioner credit for an honest purpose in his proposed examination."

The court goes on to say that the rules must be applied, however, on the presumption that honest men will make these examinations from honest motives. The court also says that there is some reason to suspect that the proposed examination is based on the presumption of good faith, as the company has listed certain real estate in Kansas, largely in excess of its real value, and furthermore that the statements of the company do not show what interest has been defaulted on the company's loans.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

Many Complications Arising out of the Attempt to Reopen the Case.

PARIS, Nov. 22.--Ex-President Casimir-Perier in an interview to-day, declined to confirm or deny the story told to-day by the Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle regarding the connection of Emperor William of Germany with the Dreyfus affair. The case of Major Paulin de Saint-Morel, who is now undergoing a month's rigorous confinement to his quarters, has led to a serious wrangle between General Billot, the minister for war, and General Brisdreffo, the chief of the French headquarters staff, and whose name has been mentioned as successor to Count de Monteloro for French ambassador to St. Petersburg. Major de Saint-Morel was the aide de camp of General Boledeffo and was punished recently with Major Forcinetti for his attitude in supporting the agitation in favor of re-opening the Dreyfus case. Major Forcinetti, who was governor of the military prison of Cherche-Midi, was punished by being relieved of his post.

MRS. WALLACE EXONERATED

From Suspected Culpability in the Death of John B. Ketcham.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.--Dr. Noel submitted to the coroner to-day a report on the examination of the stomach and liver of John B. Ketcham, the wealthy clubman, whose sudden death under mysterious circumstances, caused a sensation. The report states that death was caused from alcohol and hardening of the liver. The result exonerates Mrs. Wallace from suspected culpability in Mr. Ketcham's death.

"We found," said Dr. Noel, "barely the slightest trace of strychnine, not more than could be traced from doses of medicines containing that poison taken in quantities to produce a tonic of cardiac action."

Ill-kept Distillers Captured.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.--Commissioner Forman, of the internal revenue bureau, to-day received a telegram from Little Rock, Ark., stating that Revenue Agent Clark had returned with his posse from a raid through Scott and Polk counties, Ark., with fourteen prisoners and a quantity of contraband goods. Six ill-kept stills were destroyed. Some weeks ago three agents of the department of justice were found dead in the Arkansas mountains and the circumstances seem to indicate that they were murdered by moonshiners. A large party composed of revenue officers and agents of the department of justice went immediately to the scene of the tragedy, with the result stated.

Melbourne's Big Fire.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Nov. 22.--As a result of the fire which broke out at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and destroyed within three hours an entire block of buildings, bounded by Elizabeth, Flinders and Swanson streets, and Flinders Lane, with the exception of two buildings on the Swanson street front, the insurance companies lose 700,000 pounds (\$2,650,000), of which 500,000 pounds (\$1,750,000) will fall on British companies. Australian companies will lose the remaining amount.

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK--Ochdam, Rotterdam.

PHILADELPHIA--Pennland, Liverpool.

NEW YORK--Arrived, Anchoria, from Glasgow.

GIRALTAR--Arrived, Kaiser Wilhelm II., from New York, for Naples and Genoa.

BORTON--Arrived, Catalina, from Liverpool.

Weather Forecast for Today.

For West Virginia, showers in the morning; probably fair in the afternoon; slightly cooler; northerly winds. For eastern Pennsylvania, showers or snow; light northerly winds. For Ohio, showers in the morning, followed by fair weather in the afternoon; light northerly winds.